



**HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

Faridabad Region, Opp. HewoAppmt., Sector-16, Faridabad

Website: [www.hspcb.gov.in](http://www.hspcb.gov.in)

Memo.No.HSPCB/FR/2020/ 3389-91

Dated: 18/12/2020

To

The Registrar General,  
National Green Tribunal,  
New Delhi,

**Sub: Status Report on behalf of Joint Committee of CPCB, HSPCB and District Magistrate in compliance of order dated 09.10.2020 in case of Vindesh Pradhan Vs State of Haryana & Ors. OA No.219/2020.**

In this connection, Please find enclosed herewith the Status Report on behalf of Joint Committee of CPCB, District Magistrate and HSPCB in compliance of order dated 09.10.2020 in case of Vindesh Pradhan Vs State of Haryana & Ors. OA No.219/2020.

DA/as above

*Skandia*  
Regional Officer  
Faridabad Region

Endst. No. HSPCB/FR/2020

Dated:

A copy of above is forwarded to the Legal Cell, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula for information and further necessary action please.

*Skandia*  
Regional Officer  
Faridabad Region

Endst. No .HSPCB/FR/2020/

Dated:

A copy of above is forwarded to the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula for information and further necessary action please.

*Skandia*  
Regional Officer  
Faridabad Region

**A Report on Present Status**

**by**

**Joint Committee District Magistrate, CPCB & HSPCB**

**In the Matter of**

**Vindesh Pradhan**

**V/S**

**State of Haryana & Ors.**

**Original Application No. 219/2020**

**In the compliance of**

**Hon'ble National Green Tribunal**

**Order Dated 09<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2020**

**STATUS REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF CPCB, HSPCB  
AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE IN CASE OF OA No. 219/2020 IN  
THE MATTER OF VINDESH PARDHAN V/S STATE OF  
HARYANA & ORS. IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED  
09.10.2020.**

**1. BACKGROUND:**

As directed by Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 09.10.2020, at point no. 07, "Accordingly, we constitute a joint committee comprising of the CPCB, Haryana State PCB and the District Magistrate, Faridabad. The Committee may look into the environmental aspects and make recommendations for remedial action, including the quantum of compensation, if violation is found. The nodal agency for compliance will be the Haryana State Pollution Control Board. The Committee may meet within one month and undertake a site visit and also take into account reports furnished in identical matters relating to other non-complaint Housing Project in Haryana, including O.A. no. 506/2019 (Supra), O.A. No. 661/2018, Praveen Kakar & Ors. V/s Ministry of Environment & Forest & Ors., OA No. 764/2018, Kissan Udey Samiti V/s State of Haryana & Ors., O.A. no. 688/2019, Aditya Jakhar V/s State of Haryana and O.A. 155/2020, Dr. Manorama V/s TDI. The reports relating to these projects are available with the State PCB and can be made available to other Members by the State PCB."

**2. COMPLIANCE TO DIRECTIONS OF HON'BLE NGT:**

In compliance of directions of Hon'ble NGT, joint committee comprising of Rajesh Debroy, Sc'E', Central Pollution Control Board, Smita Kanodia, Regional Officer, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Faridabad Region and Ranvijay Singh, Tehsildar, Faridabad (Representative of District Magistrate, Faridabad) has inspected the site on dated 20.11.2020 and identified the violation based on complaint against M/s Countrywide Promoters Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad & M/s BPTP Ltd., Faridabad, Haryana.

*Vijay Singh* *Smita Kanodia*

*R*

The status report is given below-

Sr. No.	Grievances	Remarks
A	Inadequate Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) and disposal of sewage through Tanker;	There are total 1300 nos. flats out of which 1000 flats are occupied. Total 660 KLD effluent is being generated from the society and the unit has installed STP of capacity 700 KLD. The STP installed by the unit is structurally adequate to treat the effluent generated. During inspection, no disposal of untreated domestic effluent was found through tankers. The sample of treated effluent has been collected by the team of officers of CPCB, HSPCB and representative of District Magistrate, Faridabad and as per analysis report, the parameters are within limit. Copy of A/R is attached as <b>Annexure- R-1</b> .
B	Non-functional Water harvesting system;	The Water harvesting system found non-functional / not maintained. The maintenance schedule is not being followed. The letter has been written to Central Ground Water Board to check the compliances and to take further action if required under the Rules of CGWB. Copy of letter attached as <b>Annexure-R-2</b> .
C	Non-functional Solar panels' at roof top;	The Solar Power Panels found non-functional. The unit has submitted the action plan for maintenance of Solar Power Panels. Copy attached as <b>Annexure-R-3</b> .
D	Incomplete 2nd basement misused as dumping ground for garbage & also accumulation of rain water;	During inspection, the garbage was found cleaned from the basement but some remains of municipal solid waste were found at site. Further, as per Environmental Compensation policy dated 29.04.2019, methodology for assessing and imposing Environmental Compensation as per table

*Vijay*

*Shanab*

*Q*

		3.2 of policy for improper municipal solid waste management has been calculated amounting Rs. 572000 i.e. Rs. 1000 per day for 572 days (from issue of policy of Environmental Compensation 29.04.2019 and upto the date of inspection 20.11.2020 by team). Copy of Policy attached as <b>Annexure-R4</b>
E	Deliberate discharge of sewage water in the basement(s) turning them into chambers flooded with almost 1 to 2 feet of sewage emitting pungent fume making lives of all the residents miserable;	During inspection, no sewage water found in the basement. Further, it was found that the rain water was accumulated due to leakage in the rain water discharge pipes from roof to the basement. The unit has submitted the photographs for the complete repair of the leakage points. Copy of photographs attached as <b>Annexure-R-5</b> .
F	Lack of water meters installed for flow management;	The Conventional flow meter on 03 no's tubewell installed for flow management. Further, the unit has now installed the magnetic flow meters on the tubewells. The photographs of flow meters are attached as <b>Annexure-R-6</b> .
G	Failure to connect the Society's sewer disposal with public sewer of Haryana Shahari Vikas Pradhikaran	The unit has submitted the proof of sewer connection with Haryana Shahari Vikash Pradhikaran. The copy of proof is attached as <b>Annexure-R-7</b> .
H	Lack of medical facility in the project;	The unit has provided the medical room in the project and has submitted the photographs of the same. Copy of photographs attached as <b>Annexure-R8</b>
I	No provision in the Society for segregation of solid waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste;	The unit has made agreement with M/s Ecogreen Energy Pvt. Ltd., Block C, Dabua Colony, Sector 50, Faridabad, Haryana 121001 for disposal of Solid Waste generated. The unit has provided the composter machine of 300kg for bio-degradable solid waste. The photograph

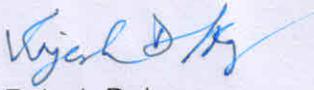
*Wij's L & S*  
*Shandha*

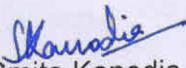
*B*

		attached as <b>Annexure-R9</b> .
J	Rain water harvesting for roof run off and surface run off provided with pre-treatment through sedimentation tanks are non-functional resulting in water logging and breeding ground for mosquitoes, insect & other bacteria;	The pre-treatment through sedimentation tanks are provided and found cleaned. The letter has been written to CGWB to check the compliance of the same.
K	Rain water harvesting and ground water recharging is not practised at all.	The Water harvesting system was not maintained. The maintenance schedule is not being followed. The letter has been written to Central Ground Water to check the compliances and to take further action if required under the Rules of CGWB. Copy attached as Annexure-R-2.

**Conclusion:**

The joint committee recommends for the imposition of Environmental Compensation amounting of Rs. 572000/- on M/s Countrywide Promoters Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad & M/s BPTP Ltd., Faridabad, Haryana.

  
Rajesh Debroy,  
Scientist 'E',  
CPCB

  
Smita Kanodia,  
Regional Officer, Faridabad

  
Ranvijay Singh, Tehsildar,  
Faridabad  
(Representative of District  
Magistrate, Faridabad)



REGIONAL LABORATORY  
HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
Sector 16-A, Near HEWO Apartments,  
Faridabad

Annex-R1

Monitoring  
Issued to

M/s Group Housing Princess Park,  
Sec-86,  
Faridabad .

Report No - 260  
Date -27.11.2020

Received on 21.11.2020 a sample of domestic effluent from Sh. Sachin Kumar AEE,  
Ms. Samita Kanodia 'R.O' & Sh. Rajesh Devrai Sc-'E' CPCB, Collected on 20.11.2020  
from the Outlet of STP .

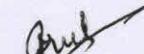
ANALYSIS REPORT

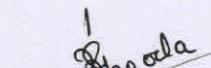
Sr.No	Parameter	Outlet of STP	Prescribed Limits
1.	Colour	Almost Clear	----
2.	Odour	Mild	----
3.	pH Value	7.5	5.5-9.0
4.	Conductivity $\mu$ S/cm	2010	----
5.	Suspended Solids mg/l	66	100
6.	B.O.D. (3 Days at 27 <sup>0</sup> C)mg/l	27	30
7.	COD mg/l	112	250
8.	Oil & Grease mg/l	2	10
9.	Ammonical Nitrogen as N mg/l	7.5	50

Sample Not Collected by us

Sample consumed in testing

  
JSA-I

  
JSA-II

  
Lab Incharge

HSPCB/Lab/FR/2020/2177-78

Dated 27/11/2020

1. Copy to The Member Secretary, HSPCB, Panchkula
2. Copy to Regional Officer , Faridabad

**HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

Faridabad Region, Opp. HewoAppmt., Sector-16, Faridabad

Website: [www.hspcb.gov.in](http://www.hspcb.gov.in)

Memo.No.HSPCB/FR/2020/ 3002

Dated: 02/12/2020

To

The Chairman,  
Central Ground Water Borad  
Bhoojal Bhawan, NIT-4, Near GST office, Faridabad.

**Sub: Submission of Compliance report in the matter of Vindesh Pardhan v/s State of Haryana in O.A No. 219/2020 of M/s Countrywide Promoter Pvt. Ltd., Sec 86, Faridabad. (Princess Park)**

**Ref: NGT order dated 09.10.2020.**

In reference to order mentioned above, it is submitted that a joint committee of CPCB, HSPCB and District Magistrate is constituted for submission of action taken report. The joint committee has visited the site and observed some deficiencies pertaining to point 'B' 'J' and 'K' regarding rain water harvesting system as per the order dated 09.10.2020. Further, the complete compliance status of rain water harvesting system is required to be verified through the concerned department.

In view of above, it is requested to direct the concerned verify the compliance done by the project M/s Countrywide Promoter Pvt. Ltd., Sec 86, Faridabad (Princess Park) as per CWGA Rules and submit the Complete Compliance Report alongwith action taken report to this office within 15 days, so that the same can be submitted to Hon'ble NGT before next date of hearing i.e. 20.01.2021.

**Treat it as Most Urgent being NGT matter**

DA/ Copy of order dated 09.10.2020

*Kanshia*  
**Regional Officer  
Faridabad Region**

Annex - R3

# BUSINESS PARK MAINTENANCE SERVICES PVT. LTD.

## Action Plan for Solar Panel functionality

Over the course of time, dust trapped on solar tubes and affected the system and for smooth operation of PV regular cleaning scheduled on quarterly basis. To rectify the problem and functioning of solar panel following action plan proposed which is expected to complete in next 15-20 days..

- Check list prepared to overlook the system
- Checking of connection of wires
- Checking of testing voltage/ current voltage through wires and PV modules
- Checking of greasing actuator gears and topping off hydraulic fluid
- Testing of SCADA and meteorological system
- Setting of inverter, voltage and current.
- Removal of dust, moist, vegetation to ensure effective system operation.

## **Detailed checklist for solar panels Inspection**

Operation & Maintenance personnel shall conduct an inspection of the PV installation to ensure below mentioned points. During this inspection, technicians shall ensure following:

- Water tightness of roof penetrations, if any.
- Adequate roof drainage to check roof drains are not clogged
- Confirm appropriate expansion joints are in use, where needed.
- Confirm electrical enclosures are secured with combination locks and have restricted access signage.
- Check for corrosion on the outside of enclosures and the racking system;
- Check for cleanliness throughout the site
- Check for loose hanging wires

## **Detailed Inspection for rectification and functional evaluation of PV**

Further the PV installation to be inspected regularly to check the performance and shall include the following actions:-

*Mohd*  
MOHDFAISAL  
AGM

- The Electrical pad to be inspected to ensure excessive cracking for their repair and replacement. The inverter also to be checked that whether it is bolted to the pad at all mounting points as per the requirement of manufacturer's installation.
- The inverters, combiner boxes, and disconnect switches shall be locked to prevent unauthorized access to the equipment.
- All warning placards to be thoroughly checked and if some placards are missing, same shall be installed.
- PV modules to be inspected for defects such as discoloration, delamination, or broken glass.
- Modules to be checked for excessive soiling from dirt buildup.
- Module wiring to be checked in order to ensure wiring not resting on the roof, hanging loose or exposed to potential damage or stretched across sharp or abrasive surfaces.
- Racking system to be inspected for defects including rust, corrosion, sagging, and missing or broken clips or bolts.
- Conduits to be inspected for proper support, bushings, and expansion joints, where needed.
- Connections to be checked thoroughly for torque marks under combiner boxes and technician will mark the lug after torquing during their maintenance visit.
- Boxes to be thoroughly checked for ensuring no debris inside the boxes and further any evidence of damaging through water intrusion.
- Discoloration of the terminals, boards, etc. to be corrected and fused holders to be replaced.
- Boxes also be checked to look for signs of corrosion or damage.
- Cabinet penetrations also to be thoroughly checked for their proper sealing or not and water ingress shall be corrected.
- Inverter shall be inspected for sign of water, rodent, or dust intrusion and rectified up to level of efficiency.

  
MOHDF AISAL  
AGM



# HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

C-11 Sector-6, Panchkula  
Ph - 0172- 577870-73, Fax No. 2581201  
E-mail- hspcbho@gmail.com

## Office Order

Whereas Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued the direction in several cases to impose the penalty on the non complying polluting units and has been directing CPCB, all SPCBs including Haryana to implement "Polluter Pays" Principal in right spirit and to recover environmental compensation from the polluting units and to use the same for restoration of environmental damages caused to the public;

Whereas, in the order of the Tribunal in Pryavaran Surksha Samiti & Ors. Vs Union of India & Ors., Parveen Kakkar & Ors. Vs MoEF & Ors. it was held that:

"11. Needless to say that it will be open to the SPCBs/Committees and CPCB to take coercive measure including recovery of compensation for the damage to the environment on 'Polluter Pays' principal as well as also to direct taking of such precautionary measures as may be....."

Whereas, in 63rd conference of Chairman and Member Secretary of PCBs/Committees held on 18.03.2019 it was decided that SPCBs/PCCs may frame their guidelines on environmental compensation based on CPCB's report circulated in the agenda of the said meeting and to provide their inputs on environmental compensation report if any in writing to CPCB, as per proceedings of the same circulated by CPCB vide letter no. B-12015/63/2019-AS-473 dated 10.04.2019;

Whereas, the matter was examined by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Board in its meeting held on 26.04.2019 wherein it was observed that the section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, empowers the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in Central Government, section 33-A of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 31-A of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 empowers the State Pollution Control Boards to issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any other authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions which includes the power to direct --

- the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or
- stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.

Whereas, Central Government has already delegated the powers provided under section 5 of EPA, 1986 to the Haryana Government vide notification S.O. 152(E) dated 10.02.1988, which has also been delegated to the Chairmen of State Pollution Control Boards including the Chairman of HSPCB vide notification S.O. 23(E) dated 08.01.1997 for the violations of standards and rules relating to Hazardous Waste and vide notification no. S.O. 327(E) dated 10.04.2001 for the violations of standards and rules relating to Bio Medical Waste, Hazardous Chemicals, Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Solid Waste including Plastic Waste; and,

Whereas, in the light of above and after detailed deliberation, the TAC recommended that the report of in-house committee of CPCB on methodology and guidelines for assessing the environmental compensation and utilization of the same, as provided in the agenda note of the above said 63<sup>rd</sup> conference of Chairman and Member Secretary of PCBs/Committees held on 18.03.2019, be adopted and accordingly the Board has decided to adopt the methodology given at **Annexure-1** for assessment, imposing, collection and utilization of environmental compensation from the polluting units in the State of Haryana;

Therefore, it is hereby ordered to adopt the said modalities/methodology for assessing, imposing and utilization of environmental compensation from the polluting units in the State of Haryana in the circumstances as mentioned.

These orders shall come into force with immediate effect.

Dated Panchkula, the

29<sup>th</sup> April, 2019

Endst. No. HSPCB/PLG/2019/

Ashok Kheterpal  
Chairman

Dated:

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information please:-

- The Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Chandigarh
- The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Department of Environment and Climate Change, Chandigarh.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Industries and Commerce Department, Chandigarh.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Public Health & Engineering Department, Chandigarh.
- The Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Urban Local Bodies Department, Chandigarh.
- The Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Irrigation Department, Chandigarh.
- The Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Town and Country Planning Department, Chandigarh

Sr. Environmental Engineer-I (HQ)  
For Chairman

Dated: 29-4-2019

FT/RC  
30351  
Endst. No. HSPCB/PLG/2019/ 6073

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and immediate necessary action:-

- All section Incharges in Head Office of the Board.
- All Regional officers of the Board in the field.
- Nodal Officer (IT) for uploading the order on the website of the Board.

Sr. Environmental Engineer-I (HQ)  
For Chairman

Dated:

sd  
30/4/19  
Endst. No. HSPCB/PLG/2019/

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information of the officers please:-

- P.S. to Chairman.
- P.A. to Member Secretary.

Sr. Environmental Engineer-I (HQ)  
For Chairman

**Methodology/modalities for assessing, imposing and utilization of environmental compensation from the polluting units in the State of Haryana**

**1. Cases for levying environmental compensation.**

- a) Units discharging the environmental pollutants in excess of the standards prescribed under EP Rules, 1986 and as prescribed in the consent granted to such units under Water Act, 1974/Air Act, 1981.
- b) Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
- c) Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tempering the Online Continuous Emission/ Effluent Monitoring system.
- d) Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
- e) Intentional discharges to the environment including bypassing the pollution control devices -- land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damages to the environment.
- f) Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluent to ground water.
- g) All violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR area.
- h) Failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement Waste Management Rules.

**2. Assessment and utilization of environmental compensation**

- a) The assessment and utilization of environmental compensation funds will be done as per the methodology and guidelines provided by CPCB in the agenda note of the above said 63<sup>rd</sup> conference of Chairman and Member Secretary of PCBs/Committees held on 18.03.2019, copy of which is attached as **Annexure-A**.
- b) The assessment of the environmental compensation will be done by the concerned Regional Office or District Level Task Force constituted by the State as per the direction of Hon'ble NGT and detailed report in this regard will be submitted by Regional Office to Head Office within 15 days from the date of identification of violations.
- c) The environmental compensation assessment report submitted by Regional Office will be examined and finalized at Head Office level by a committee of officers headed by Member Secretary, consisting of Sr. Environmental Engineer-I (HQ), Sr. Scientist (HQ), District Attorney (HQ), Sr. Accounts Officer and concerned Branch Incharge in Head Office within 07 days from date of receipt of the said report in Head Office.
- d) The finalized report will be processed by the concerned branch incharge in Head Office to the authorities for final order for levy of the environmental compensation on the defaulting unit.
- e) The authority for issuing the direction for levy and deposition of environmental compensation will be the same as prescribed for issuing the direction under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, section 33-A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, section 31-A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- f) In case of failure of deposition of environmental compensation by the violator within 15 days of issue of the direction, legal action under the provisions of the relevant Acts under which direction issued, will be taken.
- g) A separate account for environmental compensation fund will be maintained by the Accounts Branch.
- h) The environmental compensation fund will be utilized for restoration of environmental damages caused in area of violation as per methodology/guidelines prescribed by CPCB in its report provided the agenda note of the above said 63<sup>rd</sup> conference of Chairman and Member Secretary of PCBs/Committees held on 18.03.2019.

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**Report of the CPCB In-house Committee on  
Methodology for Assessing Environmental  
Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund**



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar,  
Delhi-110032

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## Abstract

Environmental compensation is a policy instrument for the protection of the environment which works on the Polluter Pay Principal. Environmental compensation has already been implemented in various countries, although limited in scope. Experiences from these implementations are mixed and tend to stress the importance of certain principles in order to achieve the overall objective of protection of the environment.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal through its various judgments has empowered the Central Pollution Control Board to lay down the methodology to assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and utilize such amount in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment.

An attempt has been made by the CPCB in-house Committee to develop a methodology for assessing environmental compensation to be levied on concerned industry, authority, individual etc. for the protection of environment. Expert institutions/ NGOs like The Energy and Resources Institute, Centre for Science and Environment-India, Institute of Economic Growth etc. were also consulted to finalize the report. Overall objective is to develop self-sense of responsibility towards the environment and to make defaulters realize their mistake by imposing compensation, which will be utilized for the protection/restoration of the environment.

Although, this is the first attempt in India towards development of methodology for assessing environmental compensation, however, efforts have been made to simplifying the process so that regulatory institutions can easily adopt the methodology for implementation.

## Chapter-I: Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units

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### 1.1 Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (WP (CIVIL) No. 375/2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that:

*"The CPCB may take penal action for failure, if any, against those accountable for setting up and maintaining STPs, CETPs and ETPs. CPCB may also assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and said fund may be kept in a separate account and utilized in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment. Such action plan may be prepared by the CPCB within three months" (Annexure-I).*

### 1.2 Constitution of the Committee

In this context, Chairman, CPCB constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, I/c WQM-I with Shri A. K. Vidyarthi, I/c WQM-II, Shri P. K. Gupta, I/c IPC-VI, Shri Nazimuddin I/c IPC-II and Dr. S. K. Paliwal, Scientist 'D' as members. The Committee was asked to deliberate on this issue and come up with a draft formulation before 15.9.2018.

### 1.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation

The Committee discussed the issue on 4.9.2018, 13.9.2018, 17.9.2018 and 09.10.2018. A meeting was also held with Senior Officers of CPCB Head Office and Regional Directorates through video conferencing on 28.09.2018 to discuss the draft report and to seek comments/feedbacks. The comments/feedbacks received and deliberations of the Committee on the same are given in Annexure-II.

As per the Hon'ble NGT suggestion, CPCB has invited comments of 3 expert institution, namely, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and The Energy Research Institute (TERI). CSE and IEG has provided their comments, however TERI has not provided any response.

A meeting to incorporate the comments of the expert institutions and to finalize the report, was held on 12/03/2019 under the chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar. The CPCB in-house committee on Environmental Compensation has deliberated on the comments and finalized the report accordingly. The Committee's deliberations are attached as Annexure-III.

It was deliberated for developing a formula for imposing environmental compensation on industrial units for violation of directions issued by regulatory bodies and this is the first attempt made. The committee discussed that environmental compensation should be based on "Polluter Pay Principle". The Committee decided to list the instances for taking cognizance of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation.

**Cases considered for levying Environmental Compensation (EC):**

- a) Discharges in violation of consent conditions, mainly prescribed standards / consent limits.
- b) Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
- c) Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tampering the Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring systems.
- d) Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
- e) Intentional discharges to the environment -- land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damage to the environment.
- f) Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluents to ground water.

1.3.1 In the instances as mentioned at *a, b and c* above, Pollution Index may be used as a basis to levy the Environmental Compensation. CPCB has published guidelines for categorization of industries into Red, Orange, Green and White based on concept of Pollution Index (PI). The Pollution Index is arrived after considering quantity & quality of emissions/ effluents generated, types of hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. Pollution Index of an industrial sector is a numerical number in the range of 0 to 100 and can be represented as follows:

$$PI = f(\text{Water Pollution Score, Air Pollution Score \& HW Generation Score})$$

*Pollution Index* is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution hazard from the industrial sector.

CPCB has issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs on 07.03.2016 to adopt the methodology and follow guidelines prepared by CPCB for categorization of industrial sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White.

The concept of Pollution Index, which was deliberated widely with all stakeholders and agreed, shall be used for calculating Environmental Compensation. This may help in implementation of such provision throughout the country, a successful initiative in vital field of industrial pollution control.

After considering various factors including the policy implementation issues, Committee has come up with following formula for levying the Environmental Compensation in instances as

mentioned at a, b and c including non-compliance of the environmental standards / violation of directions.

The Environmental Compensation shall be based on the following formula:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

- EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹
- PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector
- N = Number of days of violation took place
- R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC
- S = Factor for scale of operation
- LF = Location factor

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

Note:

- a. The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.
- b. N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
- c. R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.
- d. S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
- e. LF, could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

Table No. 1.1: Location Factor Values

S. No.	Population* (million)	Location Factor# (LF)
1	1 to <5	1.25
2	5 to <10	1.5
3	10 and above	2.0

\*Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India  
 #LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary  
 LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.

For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.

- f. In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be ₹ 5000/day.
- g. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times on each similar violation.

A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation is given at Table No. 1.2. It can be noticed that for all instances, EC for Red, Orange and Green category of industries varies from 3,750 to 60,000 ₹/day.

Table No. 1.2: A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation

Industrial Category	Red	Orange	Green
Pollution Index (PI)	60-100	41-59	21-40
Average PI	80	50	30
R-Factor	250		
S-Factor	0.5-1.5		
L-Factor	1.00-2.00		
Deterrent Factor	on exponential basis, i.e. by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times		
Environmental Compensation (₹/day)	10,000-60,000	6,250-37,500	5,000-22,500

1.3.2 In other instances i.e. *d, e and f*, the environmental compensation may contain two parts – one requires providing immediate relief and other long-term measures such as remediation. In all these cases, detailed investigations are required from expert institutions/organizations based on which environmental compensation will be decided. CPCB shall list the expert institutions for this purpose.

In such cases, comprehensive plan for remediation of environmental pollution may be prepared and executed under the supervision of a committee with representatives of SPCB, CPCB and expert institutions/organizations.

#### 1.4 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

The Committee discussed about the utilization of funds, which will be received by imposing Environmental Compensation. The following Action Plan is proposed to utilize the fund for protection of the environment.

**1.4.1. When Environmental Compensation is calculated through the Pollution Index:**

The amount received by imposing the Environmental Compensation to the industries / organization non-complying with the environmental standards / violating any CPCB's directions shall be deposited in a separate bank account. The amount accumulated will be utilized for Protection of Environment. The following schemes were Identified, which may be considered for utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund:

- a. Industrial Inspections for compliance verification
- b. Installation of Continuous water quality monitoring stations / Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations for strengthening of existing monitoring network
- c. Preparation of Comprehensive Industry Documents on Industrial Sectors / clean technology
- d. Investigations of environmental damages, preparation of DPRs
- e. Remediation of contaminated sites
- f. Infrastructure augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /capacity building of SPCBs/PCCs

The above proposed list may include other schemes also, depending upon the requirement.

Considering the availability of accumulated funds, CPCB will finalize the scheme, keeping in mind the priority, to utilize the funds of Environmental Compensation.

**1.4.2. When Environmental Compensation is assessed based on actual damage to the environment by Expert Organization/ Agency:**

The amount of Environmental Compensation under this case will be remediation costs, measures requiring immediate and short-term actions, compensation towards loss of ecology, etc., and will be utilized exclusively for the purpose at specific site, based on the detailed investigations by the Expert Organizations/ agencies.

**1.5 Recommendations**

The Committee made following recommendations:

- 1.5.1 To begin with, Environmental Compensation may be levied by CPCB only when CPCB has issued the directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In case of a, b and c, Environmental Compensation may be calculated based on the formula " $EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$ ", wherein, PI may be taken as 80, 50 and 30 for red, orange and green category of industries, respectively,

and R may be taken as 250. S and LF may be taken as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs.

- 1.5.2 In case of d, e and f, the Environmental Compensation may be levied based on the detailed investigations by Expert Institutions/Organizations.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter-II: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR.

### 2.1 Amount for Environmental Compensation

The CPCB In-house Committee also discussed that the EC shall also be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR. The implementing agencies for each activity have been identified and the EC will be levied on these agencies. These violations attract graded amounts of EC depending on the state of ambient air quality, which is given in table below:

Table No. 2.1: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR.

Activity	State Of Air Quality	Environmental Compensation (₹)
Industrial Emissions	Severe +/-Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
<b>Vapour Recovery System (VRS) at Outlets of Oil Companies</b>		
i. Not installed	Target Date	Rs 1.0 Crore
ii. Non-functional	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 50.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 25.0 Lakh
Construction sites (Offending plot more than 20,000 Sq.m.)	Severe +/-Emergency	Rs 1.0 Crore
	Severe	Rs 50 Lakh
	Very Poor	Rs 25 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10 Lakh
Solid waste/ garbage dumping in Industrial Estates	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
	Moderate to Poor	Rs 10.0 Lakh
<b>Failure to water sprinkling on unpaved roads</b>		
a) Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 25.0 Lakh
b) Other than Hot-spots	Very poor to Severe +	Rs 10.0 Lakh

### 2.2 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

EC levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi NCR will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter-III: Environmental Compensation to be levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules

### 3.1 Background

The Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 06.12.2018 (Annexure-III) in the matter of Court of its own motion v/s State of Karnataka (Original Application No. 125/2017 and M.A. No. 1337/2018) has given following directions:

*"Since failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies (including lakes) and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules are too frequent and widespread, the CPCB must lay down specific guidelines to deal with the same, throughout India, including the scale of compensation to be recovered from different individuals/authorities, in addition to or as alternative to prosecution. The scale may have slabs, depending on extent of pollution caused, economic viability, etc. Deterrent effect for repeated wrongs may also be provided."*

### 3.2 Ideology of Environmental Compensation Formula

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the Committee deliberated on the issue of environmental compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid and other waste management rules. The Committee has suggested that environmental compensation in these cases should be comprised of two components i.e.

1. Cost saved/benefits achieved by the concerned individual/authority by not having proper waste/sewage management system; and
2. Cost to the environment (environmental externality) due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage because of insufficient capacity of waste/sewage management/treatment facility.

Cost saved/benefits achieved by not having proper waste/sewage management system includes the interest on capital cost of the waste/sewage management facility and daily operation and maintenance (O&M) cost associated with the facility.

The Committee suggested that annual interest rate as 10% on loan amount, borrowed by concerned individual/authority for setting-up waste/sewage management facility, may be assumed as Capital Cost Factor for calculation of environment compensation. Further, as whole O&M cost is saved by concerned individual/authority for not managing required waste/sewage management system, 100% of the O&M cost saved may be considered as O&M cost factor.

Therefore, generalized formula for Environmental Compensation may be described as:

$$EC = \text{Capital Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average Capital Cost for Establishment of Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Facility} \times (\text{Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap})$$

+ O&M Cost Factor x Marginal Average O&M Cost x (Waste or Sewage Management or Treatment Capacity Gap) x No. of Days for which facility was not available + Environmental Externality

Cost to the environment due to untreated/partially treated waste/sewage discharge by concerned individual/authority may be assumed as recommended by the committee, which is mentioned below:

**Table No. 3.1: Environmental externality for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge**

Sewage Treatment Capacity Gap (MLD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per MLD/day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	75	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10
201-500	85	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35
501 and above	90	Min. 0.60 Max. 0.80

**Table No. 3.2: Environmental externality for improper municipal solid waste management**

Municipal Solid Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per ton per day)	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)
Up to 200	15	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05
201-500	30	Min. 0.10 Max. 0.15
501-1000	35	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35
1001-2000	40	Min. 0.50 Max. 0.60
Above 2000		Max. 0.80

The Committee further decided to fix a cap for minimum and maximum cost for capital and O&M component for Environmental Compensation, which are given in below tables:

**Table No. 3.3: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for untreated/partially treated sewage discharge**

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000

Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5
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Table No. 3.4: Minimum and Maximum EC to be levied for improper municipal solid waste management

Class of the City/Town	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I City/Town and others
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0

The application of formula for calculation of EC may be further understood with the example of two typical cases.

### 3.3 Environment Compensation for Discharge of Untreated/Partially Treated Sewage by Concerned Individual/Authority:

BIS IS-1172:1993 suggests that for communities with population above 100,000, minimum of 150 to 200 lpcd of water demand is to be supplied. Further, 85% of return rate (CPHEEO Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013), may be considered for calculation of total sewage generation in a city. CPCB Report on "Performance evaluation of sewage treatment plants under NRCD, 2013", describes that the capital cost for 1 MLD STP ranges from 0.63 Cr. to 3 Cr. and O&M cost is around Rs. 30,000 per month. After detail deliberations, the Committee suggested to assume capital cost for STPs as Rs. 1.75 Cr/MLD (marginal average cost). Further, expected cost for conveyance system is assumed as Rs. 5.55 Cr./MLD (marginal average cost) and annual O&M cost as 10% of the combined capital cost. Population of the city may be taken as per the latest Census of India. Based on these assumptions, Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

$$EC = \text{Capital Cost Factor} \times [\text{Marginal Average Capital Cost for Treatment Facility} \times (\text{Total Generation} - \text{Installed Capacity}) + \text{Marginal Average Capital Cost for Conveyance Facility} \times (\text{Total Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity})] + \text{O\&M Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average O\&M Cost} \times (\text{Total Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity}) \times \text{No. of Days for which facility was not available} + \text{Environmental Externality} \times \text{No. of Days for which facility was not available}$$

Alternatively;

$$EC \text{ (Lacs Rs.)} = [17.5(\text{Total Sewage Generation} - \text{Installed Treatment Capacity}) + 55.5(\text{Total Sewage Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity})] + 0.2(\text{Sewage Generation} - \text{Operational Capacity})$$

Capacity) x N + Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Total Sewage Generation-  
Operational Capacity) x N

Where;

N= Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Note: In order to include deterrent effect for continuous violations, component of O&M in EC formula may be increased on exponential basis by 2, 4, 8, 16.... times on every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage of the city/town.

Table No. 3.5: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for discharge of untreated/partial treated Sewage

City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Sewage Generation (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	4195	381	486	37
Installed Treatment Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	2500	220	404	45.5
Operational Capacity (MLD) (as per the latest data available with CPCB)	1900	140	300	24.5
Treatment Capacity Gap (MLD)	2295	241	186	12.5
Calculated EC (capital cost component for STPs) in Lacs Rs.	29662.50	2817.50	1435.00	0.00
Calculated EC (capital cost component for Conveyance System) in Lacs Rs.	127372.50	13375.50	10323.00	693.75
Calculated EC (Total capital cost component) in Lacs Rs.	157035.00	16193.00	11758.00	693.75
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Total Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 2000 Max. 20000	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Final EC (Total Capital Cost Component) in Lacs Rs.	20000.00	10000.00	1000.00	693.75
Calculated EC (O&M Component in Lacs Rs./day)	459.00	48.20	37.20	2.50
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./day)	Min. 2 Max. 20	Min. 1 Max. 10	Min. 0.5 Max. 5	Min. 0.5 Max. 5
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs Rs./Day	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs .Per Day)	2.0655	0.2049	0.1395	0.0094
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	Min. 0.60 Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10	Min. 0.05 Max. 0.10
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per day)	0.80	0.25	0.10	0.05

### 3.4 Environment Compensation to be Levied on Concerned Individual/Authority for Improper Solid Waste Management:

It is known that estimated MSW generation is approximately 1.5 lakh MT/Day in India (MoHUA Report-2016). As per the principles of SWM Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2016, as amended in 2018, the total cost of Municipal Solid Waste management in a city/town includes cost for door to door collection, cost of segregation at source, cost for transportation in segregated manner, cost for processing of MSW and disposal through facility like composting, biomethanation, recycling, co-processing in cement kilns etc.

In view of above, it is estimated that the total cost of processing and treatment of MSW for a city having population size of 1 lakh and generating approximately 50 tons/day of MSW is Rs.15.5 Crores, including capital cost (one time) and O & M cost for one year. The expenditure for subsequent years would be only Rs. 3.5 crores/annum.

CPCB sponsored a survey to ascertain the status of municipal solid waste disposal in 59 cities/towns of India. The survey was conducted by the Environment Protection Training Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad. As per the survey, it is estimated that solid waste generated in small, medium and large cities and towns is about 0.1 kg (Class-III), 0.3-0.4 kg (Class-II) and 0.5 kg (Class-I) per capita per day respectively. The committee opined that 0.6 kg/day, 0.4 kg/day and 0.3 kg/day per capita waste generation may be assumed for mega-cities, million-plus UAs/towns and Class-I UA/Towns respectively for calculation of environmental compensation purposes. Based on these assumptions, Environmental Compensation to be levied on concerned ULB may be calculated with the following formula:

$$EC = \text{Capital Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average Cost for Waste Management} \times (\text{Per day waste generation} - \text{Per day waste disposed as per the Rules}) + \text{O\&M Cost Factor} \times \text{Marginal Average O\&M Cost} \times (\text{Per day waste generation} - \text{Per day waste disposed as per the Rules}) \times \text{Number of days violation took place} + \text{Environmental Externality} \times N$$

Where;

Waste Quantity in tons per day (TPD)

N= Number of days from the date of direction of CPCB/SPCB/PCC till the required capacity systems are provided by the concerned authority

Simplifying;

$$EC \text{ (Lacs Rs.)} = 2.4(\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) + 0.02 (\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) \times N + \text{Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality} \times (\text{Waste Generation} - \text{Waste Disposed as per the Rules}) \times N$$

Table No. 3.6: Sample calculation for EC to be levied for improper management of Municipal Solid Waste

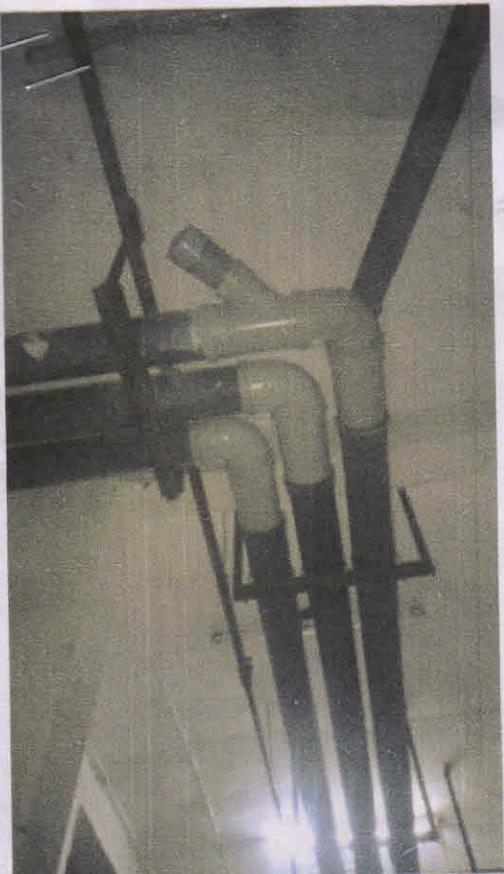
City	Delhi	Agra	Gurugram	Ambala
Population (2011)	1,63,49,831	17,60,285	8,76,969	5,00,774
Class	Mega-City	Million-plus City	Class-I Town	Class-I Town
Waste Generation (kg. per person per day)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Waste Generation (TPD)	9809.90	704.11	263.09	150.23
Waste Disposal as per Rules (TPD) (assumed as 25% of waste generation for sample calculation)	2452.47	176.03	65.77	37.56
Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	7357.42	528.09	197.32	112.67
Calculated EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	17657.82	1267.41	473.56	270.42
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 1000 Max. 10000	Min. 500 Max. 5000	Min. 100 Max. 1000	Min. 100 Max. 1000
Final EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs.	10000.00	1267.41	473.56	270.42
Calculated EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	147.15	10.56	3.95	2.25
Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./Day)	Min. 1.0 Max. 10.0	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0	Min. 0.1 Max. 1.0
Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	10.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	2.58	0.18	0.03	0.02
Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs. per day)	Max. 0.80	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.35	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05	Min. 0.01 Max. 0.05
Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day)	0.80	0.25	0.03	0.02

### 3.3 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund

EC levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules will be deposited in the same fund and will be utilized in the same manner as mentioned in para 1.4.1 of Chapter-I of this report.

### 3.4 Recommendations

1. The Committee recommended that to begin with, Environmental Compensation to be recovered from individuals/authorities in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement solid waste management rules may be calculated with the methodology described in the report.
2. If mixing of Bio-medical Waste and Hazardous Waste is found in Municipal Solid Waste than capital cost component of EC may be increased by a multiplication factor of 1.1 in case of Bio-medical Waste and by a multiplication factor of 1.25 in case of Hazardous Waste.
3. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, component of O&M in EC formula may be increased on exponential basis by 2, 4, 8, 16... times on every six-months, beyond the time prescribed by authority for ensuring complete treatment of sewage/waste of the city/town.



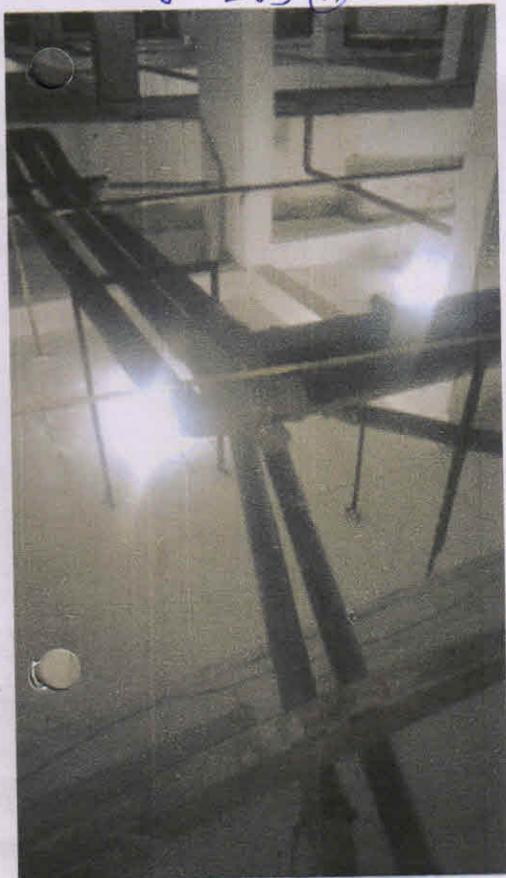
J-283 (A)



M-79



m-301



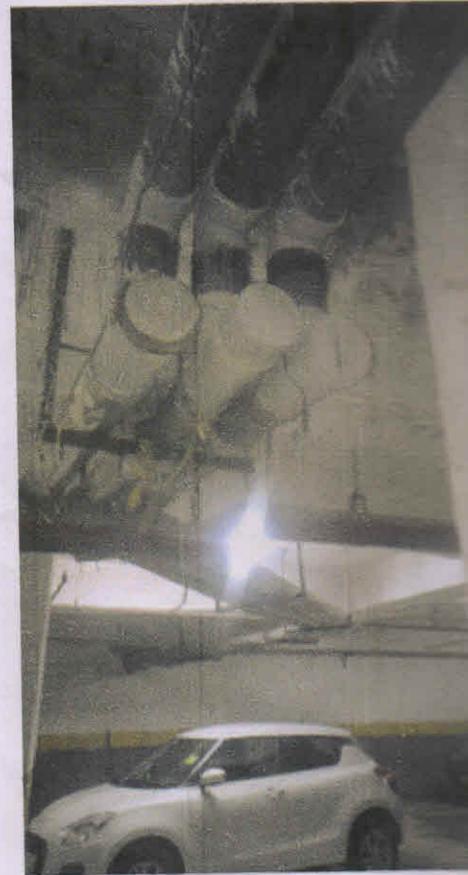
B-440

H-244



C-226

H-310



C-226

H-242 (A)

M-42



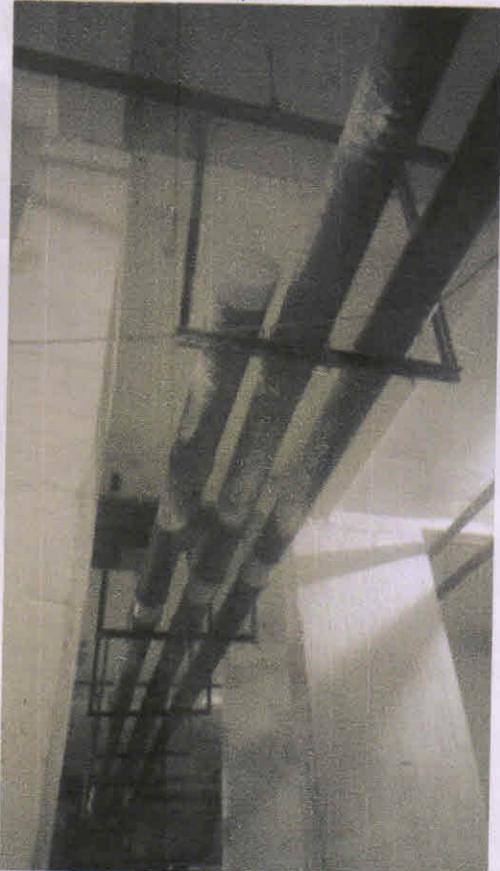
f-Tower master WC



f-336



E-345



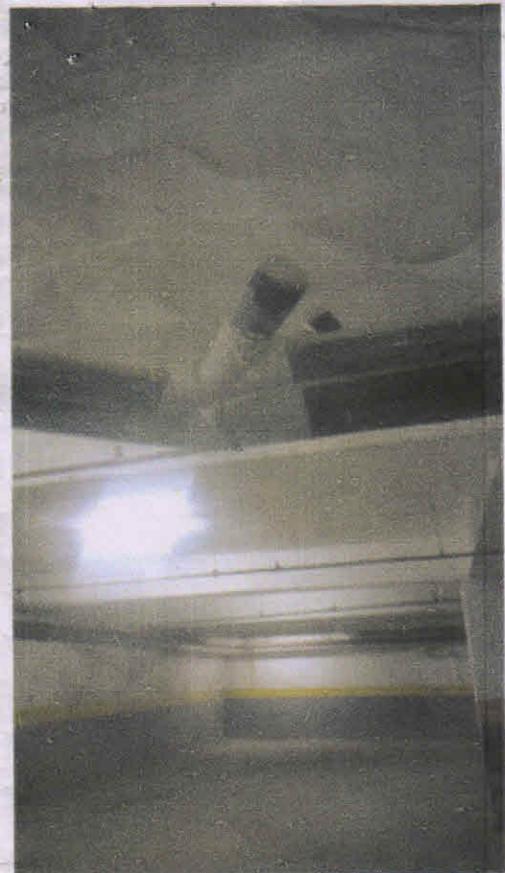
f-Tower lift lobby  
near



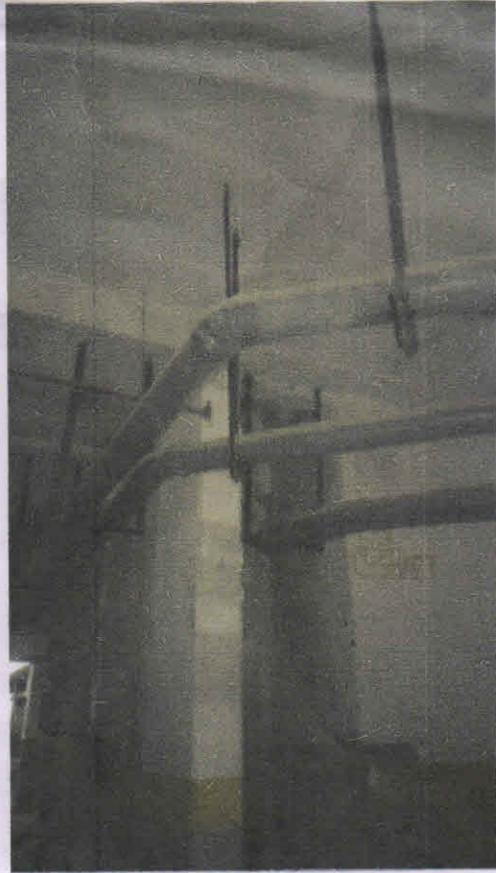
E-Tower near lift



C-440



B-444



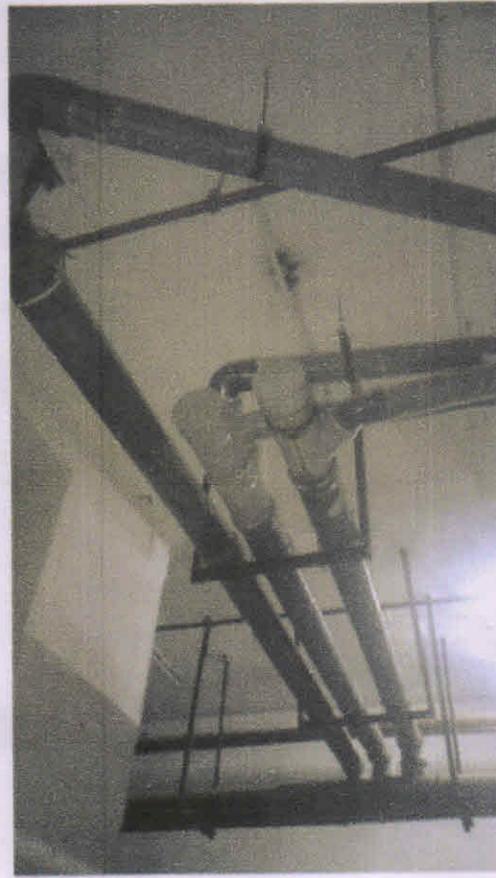
f TOWER Back Side in lift



R-5  
M-6 no shaft



H-294



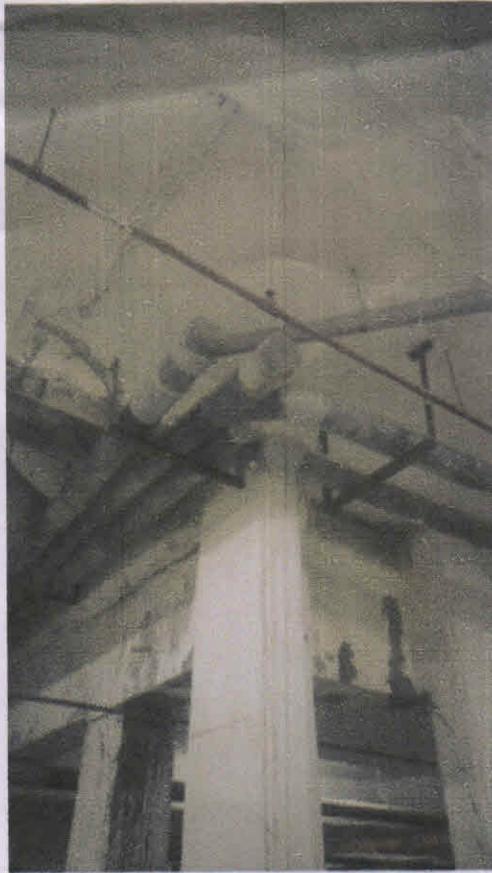
H-310



H-292 (A)



L-TOWER Side.



A - 456 (A)



R-5  
B-444 (A)



m-96



m-95



m-92



C - Tower near lift



L - A-102



L - 109



A - 181a



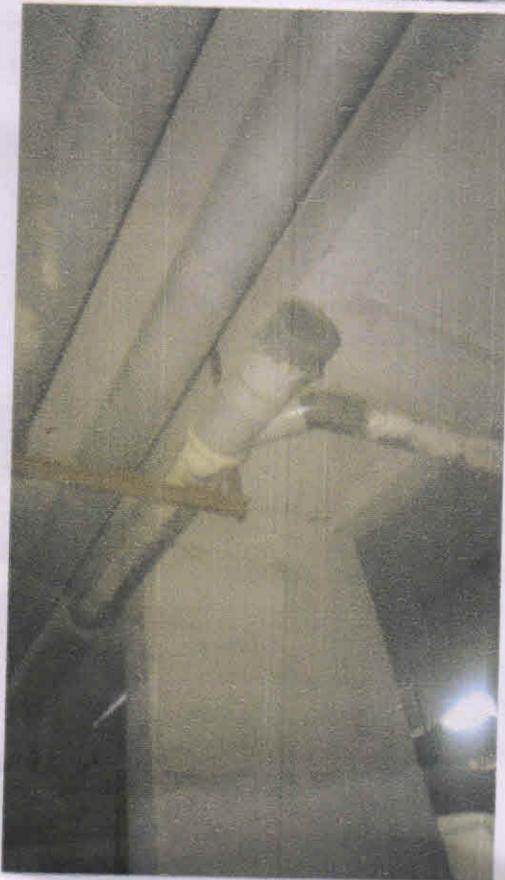
B - Tower



A - 473A



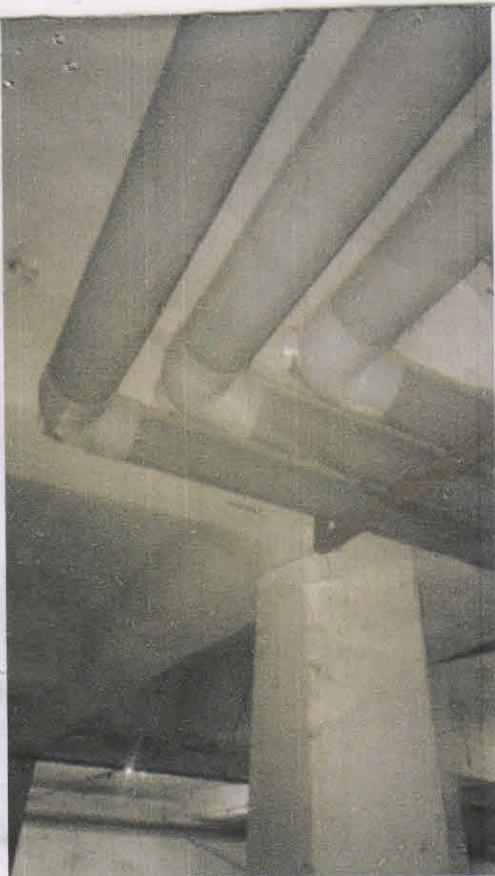
f- Tower 6 no SHAPE



m-99



m-302



m-93



m-96



L-TOWER Kitchen line and

# Magnetic Flow meter installed at site

Annex-R6

## Details of Borewell

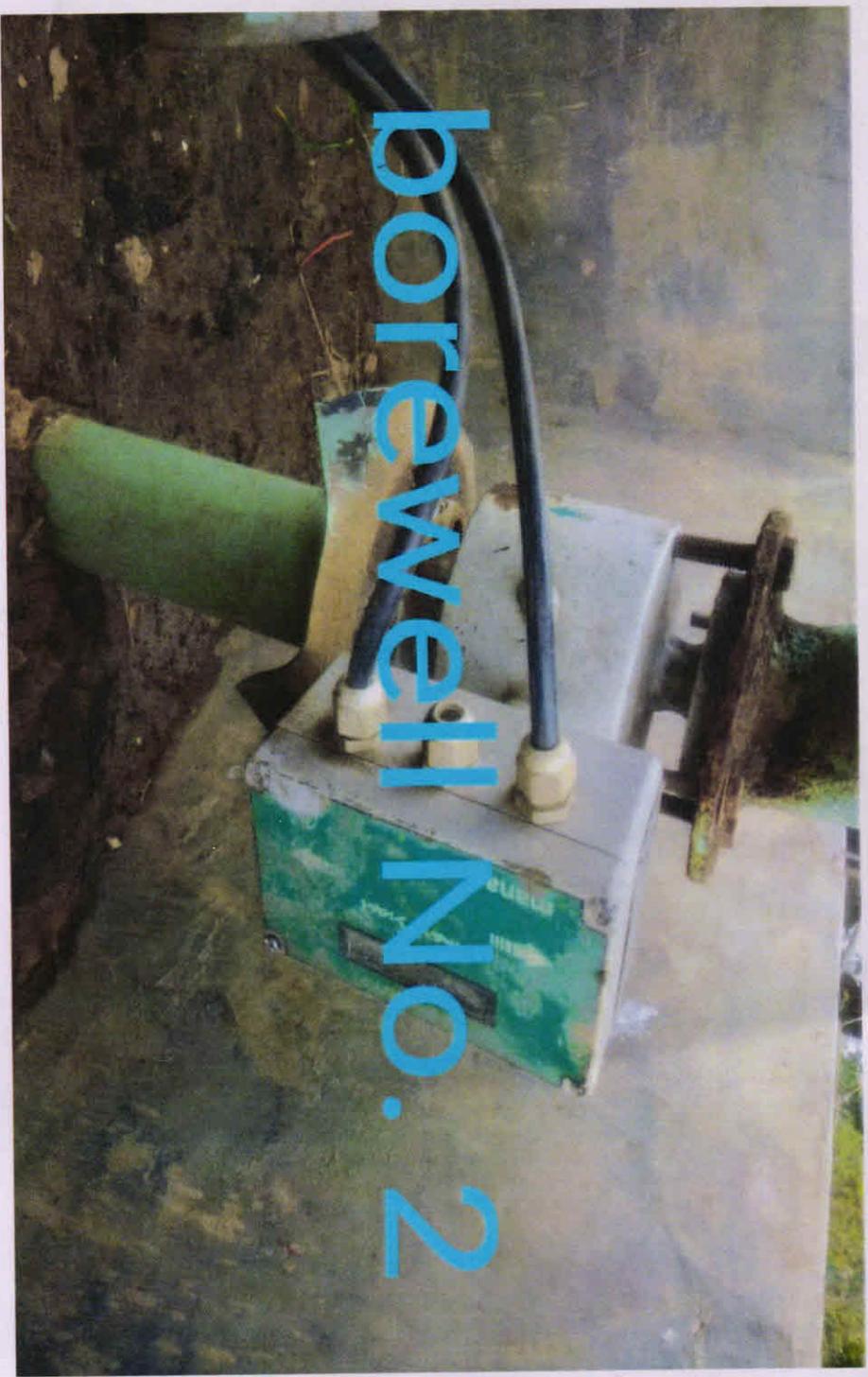
1) Borewell near Tower A



Annex-R6

# Magnetic Flow meter installed at site

2) Borewell near Tower L



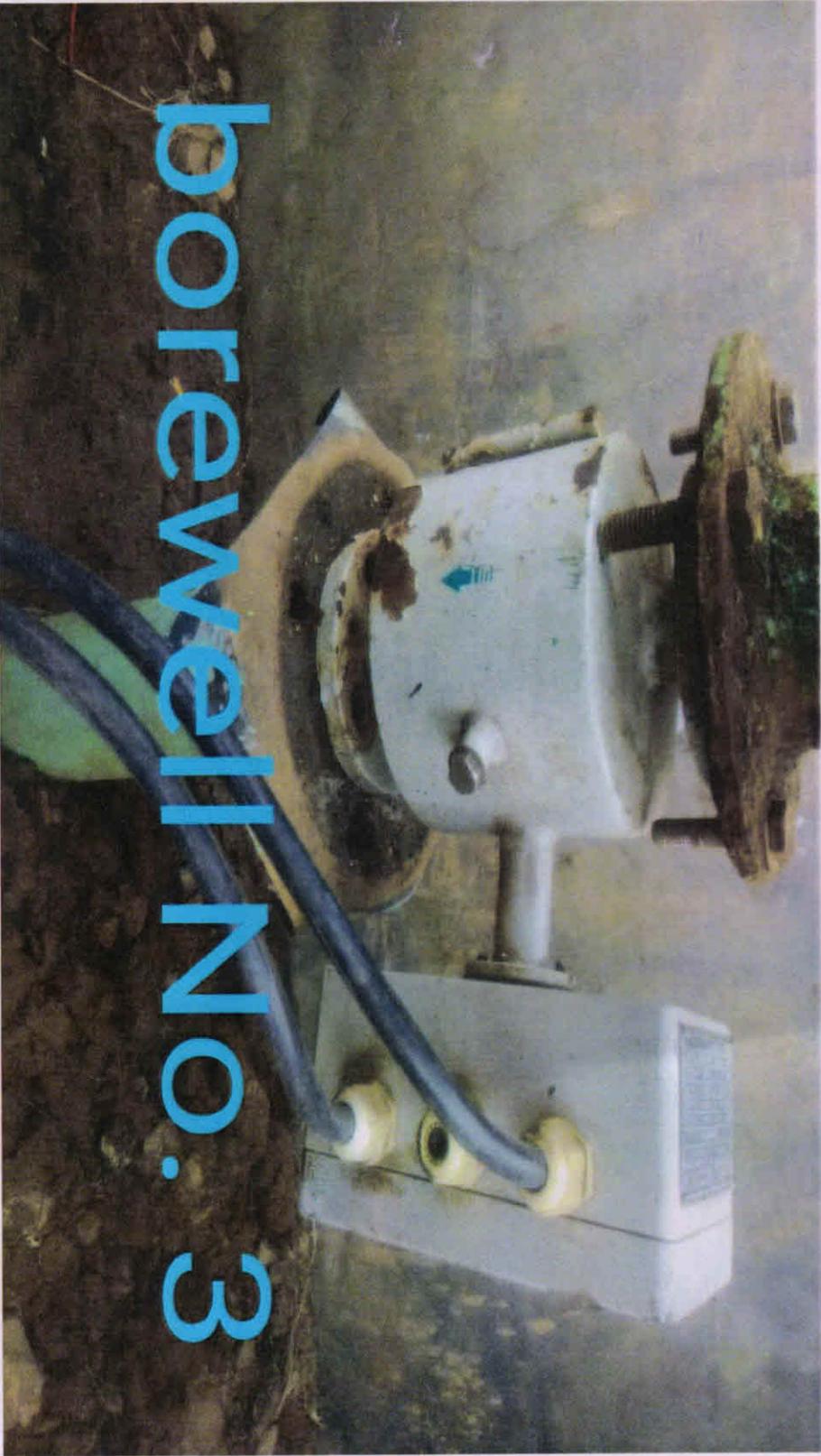
borewell No. 2

Amey-R.G

# Magnetic Flow meter installed at site

Amey-R6

3) Borewell near Pump Room



borewell No: 3

Annex - 7

**Office of the Executive Engineer, HSVP Division No.2, Faridabad**  
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M-11, Middle Circle, Connaught Circus,  
New Delhi-110001

Memo No. 6554

Dated:- 27-9-18

Sub:-

**Sewer connection for Group Housing Colony area measuring 17.97 acres in Sector-86, Faridabad being developed by M/s. Countrywide Promoters Pvt. Ltd.**

Ref:-

Your application dated 02.07.2018.

In context, as per your application for sewer connection of above premises to dispose off the surplus treated water from your STP through 400mm i/d pipe line as approved in Service Plan estimate to M/s. Countrywide Promoters Private Limited for Group Housing (License No.443 to 446 of 2006 dated 27.01.2006 in Sector-86, Faridabad developed by M/s. Countrywide Promoters Private Limited is hereby accorded subject to the following conditions:-

1. As per the undertaking /consent given by you, the connection will be made only after functional HSVP Master Sewer Line in the area including functioning of STP. The expenses on making connection will be borne by you in all respect. Till the completion of sewerage network, you are fully responsible to dispose off the surplus treated water at adequate place with prior permission from concerned office.
2. Sewer connection shall be released in the presence of representative of the department (HSVP) only authorized by the Executive Engineer.
3. The maintenance of internal sewer lines and connection etc. in all respect shall be owner's responsibility and at his own cost.
4. The sewerage bill will be charged @ 20% of the water bill amount as per Notification issued on 12.01.2018 by the Chief Administrator, HSVP Panchkula vide letter No.14907-962 dated 23.01.2018.
5. The rates shall be charges as fixed by the Chief Administrator, HSVP, Panchkula from time to time and shall be binding upon your firm.
6. The sewer connection shall be released in the presence of the representative of your firm and the monthly charges shall also be paid by the firm regularly.
7. The connection shall be maintained strictly as per Rules and Regulations framed by HSVP.
8. The sewer connection will be utilized for dispose off the treated sewage water through STP as per approved drawings of above said project.
9. All disputes in connection with the release of sewer connection maintenance and disconnection etc. for the said sewer connection and matter shall be referred by any of the two parties to the concerned Superintending Engineer, HSVP Circle, Faridabad and his decision in the matter shall be final and legally binding on both the parties.

SFE



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10. The sewerage charges for the whole complex will be deposited by your firm on the basis of the rates fixed by HSVP from time to time.
  11. If any services or road crossing required at site, the permission may be obtained from the concerned Executive Engineer, HSVP Faridabad.
  12. It will be ensured by your firm that only treated sewerage effluent to be dispose off in HSVP sewer within the permissible limits as prescribed by the Haryana Pollution Control Board.
  13. The connection Fess of Rs.1,00,000/- and security of Rs.2,50,000/- (non-refundable) is deposited vide receipt No.QCNB7746510586 dated 11.07.2019, QCNB7746518081 dated 11.07.2019 and road cut charges of Rs.10,000/- is deposited vide receipt No.QCNB7746508592 dated 11.07.2019.
  14. The sewer connection will be made in HSVP master sewer line after completion of the network and connected with STP.
  15. The sewage water will be disposed into the main HSVP sewer line after internal treatment at Sewerage Treatment Plant of your premises. You will not be allowed to throw sewage water in any other natural drain and FIR may be lodged in case of non compliance. The case of violation the sewer connection will be immediately cancelled.
  16. The land cost, development charges/maintenance charges for such colonies shall be liable as per Haryana Govt. policy as fixed and decided by Haryana Govt. time to time shall be bound for payment of the same within time.
  17. You will be fully responsible to dispose off the treated sewerage water through gravity as per existing levels of HSVP Master Sewer line.
  18. The connection will be utilized and limited for facilities to the above subjected residential colony.
  19. HSVP will at the liberty to revise the rates of water charges and colonizer will be liable to pay the revised charges as and when decided by HSVP.
  20. You may also ensure that follow the guidelines of N.G.T./HSPCB regarding the STP as per Hon'ble Supreme Court.

*[Signature]*  
Executive Engineer  
HSVP Division No.2,  
Faridabad

Endst. No.

Dated:-

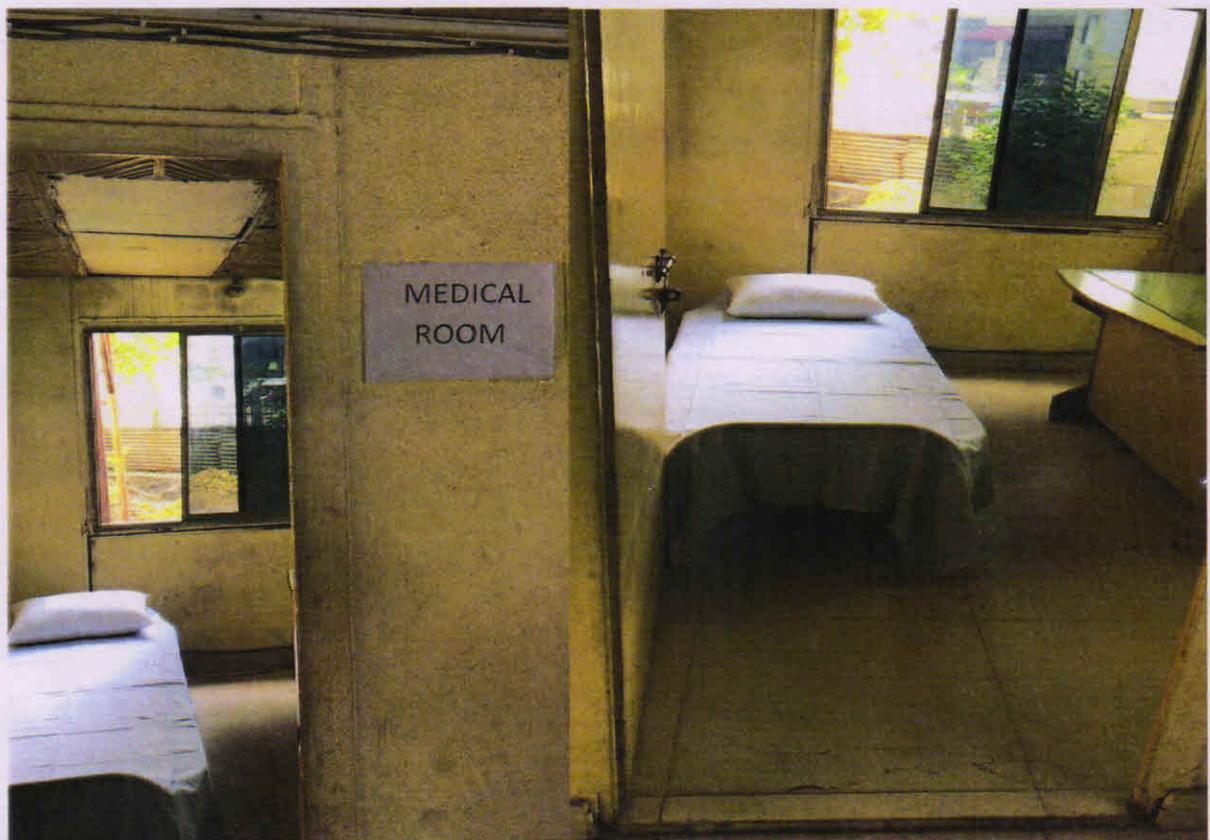
A copy of the above is forwarded to the Sub Divisional Engineer, HSVP Sub Division No.1 (Bill Branch) Faridabad for information...

|  
Executive Engineer  
HSVP Division No.2,  
Faridabad

Annex-R8

Medical Room Facility at site

Annex-R8



Annex - R9

# ORGANIC WASTE CONVERTER INSTALLED AT SITE

